

# Gay-Murray Co. Inc. Tunkhannock

Moore's paint is surely a popular item on sales these spring days. Both John Bedell of Factoryville and E. R. Jones of Lawton, are painting their homes with Moore's. Hundreds of others are re-decorating, using everything in the Moore's line from Saniflat to Movar.

The finest Dockash Range, in Ivory and Green now only \$95.00. There's no time like the present to buy ranges, that is — while our present stock lasts. Eugene Hall came all the way from Montrose to order his Dockash. We also have some good used ranges at low prices.



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Last week our plumbers were working on jobs at Falls, Lake Carey and Montrose. They installed two electric pumps, a bath outfit, two showers and a number of bucket a day Heaters. Call our boys for new or repair work.

Here are two other prices, you might make note of:

- Lightning Knapsack SPRAYERS ..... \$3.50
- 4 lbs. ARSENATE OF LEAD 55c

WE SELL FOR LESS

# Facts for Farm Folks

Written by AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES

## Protect The Litter

By Prof. W. B. Krueck

Many poultrymen have a great deal of difficulty in keeping litter dry around the drinking fountains in their poultry houses. The water which drips from the birds' wattles or beaks, after they have taken a drink, has a tendency to drop into the latter and consequently is soon distributed through the entire poultry house and complicates the problem of keeping dry litters.

A great deal of this trouble can be avoided without much additional expense. If an ordinary barrel is sawed into, and a platform built in the bottom of the barrel upon which the drinking fountains can be placed, the birds will use the edge of the barrel upon which to crawl when taking a drink, and the water from the beak and the wattles will drip into the bottom of the barrel. This will catch the waste water and will keep it out of the litter. About once a week the fountain can be removed from the bar-

rel, and the barrel can be taken outside and emptied. Thus the litter is protected and the question of eliminating moisture to some extent is solved.

Such an arrangement would also be quite desirable where water fountains are placed out in the open yard. If the soil becomes damp around the drinking fountain, it acts as an ideal place for the spread and development of disease, whereas a dry soil is usually much more sanitary. Feeders who are using this arrangement like it very much and find it very economical.

In view of the fact that an egg is over 65 per cent water, water is a very important factor in egg production. Many feeders do not supply enough water fountains since they feel that there is some expense involved, but with a fountain of this kind an ordinary water pail can be used to very good advantage and the cost of the watering equipment is very low. More water fountains, convenience to mash hoppers mean healthier birds and better eggs.

## Hutchison Urges Tree Pollination

Importance of Cross Pollination Is Explained by County Farm Agent; Suggestions Given

By J. D. HUTCHISON County Farm Agent

Old orchards containing a few trees each of numerous varieties seldom are troubled with pollination problems. When growers planted large blocks of single varieties, however, unsatisfactory production often resulted even when the trees were carefully tended. Pollen from different varieties was needed to get a good set of fruit.

All varieties seem to be consistently better producers when cross-pollinated, but certain varieties are not good pollenizers for certain other varieties. For instance, Black Twig, Stayman and Winesap are almost worthless in this respect for any other variety.

Pollination difficulties are solved best at planting time. Where this has not been done though, and the grower has a large block of trees of the same variety, it becomes necessary to graft part of the trees to another variety which will act as pollenizer, Hutchison explains. During the several seasons required for the grafts to start bloom, the problem may be solved by placing flowering bouquets of

proper varieties in the trees just as the flowers open.

Thus one grower in Berks county who has a 19-year old block of 40 acres, entirely Delicious, placed bouquets in every second tree in every other row. Two buckets were nailed on opposite sides of the tree well up toward the top, these filled with water, and in each placed a bouquet were tied in place. The water was replenished from time to time as necessary to prevent the flowers from wilting. In 1931 the yield from this orchard was 12,000 bushels, whereas it had never exceeded 1800 bushels in previous years when no bouquets had been used.

In Monroe County, a Stayman and Paragon orchard was induced to bear 500 bushels in 1931 by similar procedure, whereas no previous yield had exceeded 200 bushels. In Clinton county 45 Sutton Beauty trees which had never borne more than 52 bushels in a previous season produced 260 bushels last year with bouquets.

Though much remains to be learned about pollination, the following suggestions are well founded:

To fertilize Delicious use blossoms of Ben Davis, Gano, Fameuse, Dutchess, Transparent, York, Jonathan, Wealthy, and Cortland. For Stayman, use blossoms of Grimes, Red Delicious, Rome, York, McIntosh, and Transparent. For Paragon, use Delicious, Jonathan, Gano and Grimes. Baldwin will set fruit with pollen of Grimes, Wealthy, McIntosh, Dutchess, Jonathan, Delicious and Transparent. For Northern Spy, use Rome, Delicious, Tolman Sweet, Wealthy, and North-western Greening pollen. McIntosh sets well with pollen of Delicious, York, Maiden Blush, Dutchess, Transparent, Twenty Ounce, and Cortland.

The importance of bees must not be overlooked. About one good colony per acre of orchard should be ample to insure that the pollen actually gets carried to the blossoms.

## Report Work Of Rural Classes

State College Courses In Home Economics Given Here.

Miss E. Nitzkowski, Home Economics Extension Representative of Pennsylvania State College makes the following report of work accomplished in Luzerne County recently.

Six girls Clothing Clubs were conducted during the period. The purpose of these clubs was to teach the girls not only how to plan their wardrobe, but also how to make their clothing.

The following types of garments were made by the Shavertown Club: Aprons, on which they learned hand stitches.

Darning—heels and toes and runners in stockings.

Sleeping garments—either night gowns or pajamas, drafted and cut by the girls to their own measurements. (On these they learned seam, neck and sleeve finishes.)

Kimonos—to match their sleeping amount.

Instruction in proper materials and colors for each garment were given during the project.

In the Senior work; Food, Nutrition, Clothing and Home Management projects were covered.

Leman—Studied Foods, their selection and preparation.

Lehman, Shavertown, Carverton:—Studied Wardrobe planning, from standpoint of color, line and garments needed. They were also given help in problems such as cutting, fitting and finishing dresses.

How to make the best use of what they already have and where to make changes were under discussion during the Home Furnishing Project at Conyngham. Specific assistance was also given in this work, especially in planning of more convenient kitchens.

Each community in the county has had assistance in the planning of their summer garden and suggestions on "Budgeting the Food Supply" from those gardens. In these gardens suggestions, not only spring and summer were taken into account, but canning and storage for next winter's food supply.

The total enrollment of women in these groups was 128. The total attendance at the meetings over this period was 1,307.

The Spring and Summer Schedule is now under way. This includes all phases of Home Economics Extension Work. Nine communities are to benefit by this schedule.

## VISUAL EDUCATION

Seniors at College Misericordia have done some interesting work this term in the Visual Education course. After learning the mechanics and proper use of the motion picture and stereopticon lantern slide machines, they developed classroom lessons in which these machines could be used effectively. Some of the topics developed were the growth of one-celled and many-celled organisms, Roman games, and amusements, the eruptions of geysers, mineral deposits, and the electrical transmission of sound.

The College has inaugurated a film and slide library which at present is very small. Most of the material for the lessons was obtained from large corporations who distribute films and slides free of charge. Some of these are the Goodyear Rubber Company, The Bell Telephone Company, and the Union Pacific System in Chicago.

The students have enjoyed the course, and have gained confidence and ability in teaching with visual aids.

## CHEAP SEED PROVES TO BE WEEDS, SELLERS GONE

### Forests Attract Summer Tourists

At least two million visitors are expected to enjoy the recreational areas within the Pennsylvania State Forests this year. Forestry officials are busily engaged in putting the water supplies, outdoor fireplaces for cooking, public comfort stations, and shelters within the State Forest Parks, monuments, and public camps in condition for the great summer migration to the outdoors that usually begins on Memorial Day.

There are nine State parks, eleven State forest parks, seven State forest monuments and fifty State public camps under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, scattered throughout the Commonwealth. The large increase in the number of visitors to these recreational areas has brought greatly increased revenue to stores, hotels, garages, and restaurants in the communities where State forest recreational areas are located.

In a statement issued today Secretary Lewis E. Staley said: "Tourist trade is an industry rapidly assuming large proportions in Pennsylvania. Recreational areas within the one and one-half million acres of State forests have played an important role in bringing improved business to the rural sections of the State. There are 30,000,000 people living in the eastern United States, and greater tourist trade in Pennsylvania will result in greater prosperity for Pennsylvanians."

"The scenic attractions of Pennsylvania's mountains, forests, and streams are gaining wider popularity each year as sources of outdoor recreation. The two million visitors to the State forests recreational areas this year are expected to bring an estimated revenue of from four to five million dollars to local business catering to tourist travel."

A great increase has been noticed by forestry officials in the number of non-resident visitors to State forest recreational areas located along main highway routes. Secretary Staley pointed out that, as an example, 200,000 people visited the Cook Forest Park in Jefferson, Clarion, and Forest counties last year, of whom more than 25 per cent, were visitors from outside the State.

### Science Takes "Punch" Out Of Old-Time Cures

Sulphur and Molasses Did Not "Thin Blood" Dr. Wynne Explains

#### Fresh Vegetables Did It

It used to be a common custom to "thin the blood" in the spring by taking quantities of sulphur, molasses, or other so-called tonics. That custom is no longer followed to any important extent. The reason is that we have now learned that it was not the sulphur and molasses which were effective in toning up the system in the spring, but rather the dandelion greens and other fresh leafy vegetables that came upon the table at about the same time.

In other days, the family depended for winter food largely upon vegetables stored in the cellar, and these for the most part were roots which grow underground away from the sun. By springtime the family, beginning to feel the deficiencies in their foods brought about by this kind of diet, they tried to make up the lack by consuming sulphur and molasses.

Food scientists now know that, in reality, the family needed food substances which are not abundant in most of the root vegetables, but which are contained in sufficient quantities in dandelion greens, mustard, beet tops, kale, collards, chard, watercress, broccoli, spinach, cabbage and nearly all of the other green and leafy vegetables.

Modern families do not have the same problem as that which faced an earlier generation. Rapid transportation, modern refrigeration, and changing food habits make it possible for virtually all of us to have leafy vegetables the year round, with the result that the former need for a tonic in spring has disappeared.

Leafy vegetables serve at least three purposes in the diet of today. In the first place, they supply an important vitamin, known as Vitamin C, which is a preventive of scurvy and other deficiency diseases. In this they share with fresh fruits in value to the diet.

Farmers are being victimized in Pennsylvania by irresponsible seed peddlers who truck in from another State a quantity of lowgrade, misbranded seed and sell it to farmers at cut-rate prices, and then skip out of the territory before the farmer finds that the seed, which looked so good, either is polluted with weed seeds or will not grow, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The seed is usually sold by the driver on city streets at country elevators, farm auctions, or on trips from farm to farm. A common practice seems to be to establish a sales agency through a farmer or grain elevator in rural districts, the investigations of the Federal authorities and State agricultural agencies show. With the agency established, the farmer or grain elevator sells directly or takes orders for the seed and the truck owner tends to avoid equal responsibility and has to spend only a little time in the State. By the time the seed buyer tests the seed, the truck seed salesman is gone, or is in another State where seed officials are powerless to reach him.

Recently the State seed laboratory examined a sample of "bootleg" soy bean seed and found that it contained morning glory seed at the rate of 10,500 seeds to the bushel. A farmer buying this seed would sow from 15,000 to 20,000 weed seeds to the acre.

Both State and Federal agricultural officials are urging the farmers and seed dealers report the activities of peddlers of illegal seeds at once so that the responsible parties can be apprehended and prosecuted.

## Urge Caution In Rural Sections

Countryside Not So Healthy As Formerly, Says State Department Of Health

Once upon a time the country was the safest place on earth in which to live. Fresh air, sparkling water, fields and forests, open spaces, fresh food supplies direct from the farm, and freedom from the crowded conditions of the city, made it seem a field of health hazards were at a minimum. Here was freedom from disease, health and consequent happiness.

But there has been some change. The air is still fresh, and the garden vegetables are still wholly delightful. The increase in population with the problems that always accompany group living, have invaded the countryside. Today we find, for instance, that typhoid fever is a rural disease. We find that water supplies are more liable to be contaminated than in the crowded cities; while the milk from the neighboring farmer may be the carrier of many a milk borne disease.

As a result of all this, the State Department of Health Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Secretary, has taken special care to instruct temporary dwellers in the rural regions, concerning the dangers that beset them, when they go out into the "great open spaces," with the idea of finding rest and health. Bulletin No. 630, titled "Health in the Country," free for the asking, will be found an invaluable guide for the residence out amid the fields and woods.

Spring water still sparkles; but its brightness and clearness are no sign of healthfulness and purity. It may be, and often is, more dangerous than water taken from a polluted river in the large city, but treated for healthfulness until it is safe for human use. Clean looking water, is not always clean water. There is health danger in the flowing stream, or the wayside spring.

Read

# Devil's Lottery

New Post Serial Starts This Week

Her Love Brought Dishonor to One Man, Tragedy to Another, Bitterness to a Third and Happiness to a Fourth.

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